POINT G TO PROTECTION

An Immense Mass Meeting of the Business Men of New York.

Speeches by Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, and W. M. Evarts.

Protection to American Industries Means Protection to the American Laborer,

One Interest and One Destiny for the Country-Passage of Resolutions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- A mass meeting was held in the Cooper Union to-night under the auspices of the New York association for the protection of American industry. At 8 o'clock the great hall was so crowded that it was almost impossible to find standing room. Peter Cooper presided, assisted by William E. Dodge. Among the vice presidents were Hamilton Fish, John Jacob Astor, Hon. Ed-Hamilton Fish, John Jacob Astor, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, A. A. Law, Gen. James Warson Webb, Whitelaw Reid, Robert Cutting, Judge Noah Davis, Hon. E. L. Fancher, H. B. Claffin, Robert Lenex Kennedy, Jesse Seligman, John Roach, John B. Corvoell, William H. Applegate, Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Hon. John Jay, Hon. William H. Robertson, Samuel Sloan, F. S. Winston, George W. Lane, William H. Lee, Alfred S. Barnes, Wilson G. Hunt, Jacob D. Vermilye, Russell Sage, Clinton R. Fisk, Hugh J. Hastfags, John T. Henry, John H. Inman, Hon. Seth Low, David Dows, William Dowd, Levi M. Bates, John H. Starin, and Col. George Bliss. The venerable chairman was greeted with cheers venerable chairman was greeted with cheers as he came to the front of the stage

MR. COOPER SAID HE WAS GLAD to see the attention of the American people fixed on the question of free trade and protec-tion, which this meeting had been called to consider. The free traders of other countries have tried to pusuade us to adopt their teach-ings. Should they be adopted our mechanics would be forced to work for starvation wages, or to abandon their trades and become com-petitors of the agricultural laborers of the petitors of the agricultural laborers of the country. Our country would, if those theories should be adopted, be reduced to the condition of Ireland, of Spain, of Mexico. We would produce the raw materials and others would do the manufacturing. Such a policy would bring ruin upon the hundreds of thousands of American workmen who have nothing to sell but their labor. All must see how impossible it is that we should buy any manufactured articles from All must see how impossible it is that we should buy any manufactured articles from other countries cheap, except at the expense of our own laborers, who would be left in idleness. Should the tariff be reduced 25 per cent, it would cost us at least a thousand million of dollars. Free trade in England produced a condition of wretchedness among the working people, and gave them barely sufficient to enable them to maintain life. The effect in the country would be similar. The effect in the country would be similar, and it is the duty of each of us to labor against the purpose of those who wish to establish free trade here.

MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE FOLLOWED

Mr. Cooper, and sald it was time to let the country know what they meant and what they meant to do. Labor has been made to believe that capital was its oppressor, when, on the contrary, it was its protector. Capital does not need protection as much as labor needs protection from the pauper labor of Europe. In South Wales, the speaker said, may be seen in the great iron foundries men stripped maked to the waist at their tasks, and waited on by Welch girls from 16 years of age up-ward, who work side by side with the men. And those men receive as wages but a pittance of what we pay here in American foundries, where we do not employ women and girls. Those men may be seen on Sunday wearing the clothes in which they work on week days. In this country, on the other hand, at Scranton, for instance, you may see the workingmen, with their wives and children, on Sunday clad like gentlemen and ladies. And do we wish now to take away from our workingmen the protection which permits them to live like men, and not se who toil in the factories of Europe good sense of the American people will

forbid such a step. THE HON. M. WM. EVARTS was the next speaker. He said he was very glad that an organization that knows its own mind and possesses reasons for the work it means to accomplish is engaged in presenting to the attention of the country the great ques tion whether the labor of this country is to be protected or rather the laboring men will protect themselves. In this country there are no classes. In this country there is no legis-lation that fixes the position of any man. There is no impediment to prevent a work-ingman from becoming a master in his craft, a governor of his state, or a president of the United States. Nine-tenths of the rich men among us are men who when they started in life were obliged to sustain themselves by Even in cases where wealth comes b the workingmen who laid the foundation. We have no distinctions. We know no dis-tinctions, except such as we find by the dispensations of Providence, or are caused by nen's industry or idleness, their temperance or profligacy. The late elections have proven, or profligacy. if they have proven anything, that the people are to be the masters; that extravagane and willful misuse of the public money by the public servants must be stopped. These were the only two points that were emphasized by the volces of the people at the late elec-The question now comes whether in reducing the revenues of the government the tariff system shall be so arranged as to benefit our own industries

or the industries of foreign countries. American laborers know on which side their bread is buttered, and there can be no doubt what their answer to the question will be. This is not a new question. The British governnot a new question. The British govern-ment in the days of the colonies wanted us to devote ourselves to catching fish and killing bears, while they would furnish us with all our manufacturers. After we had gained our independence the English, chagrined at the After we had gained our loss of our trade, tried to regain their power over this country by what they called the laws of trade. The disturbed state of affairs in Europe during the Napoleonie wars made us known as manufacturers in a small way. After the return of peace Eug-land, alarmed at our growing inalarmed at our growing ce as a source of sur portance as a source of supplies, used all its influence to break down American labor, and so far succeeded as to cause the terrible financial crisis of 1837. Then came in the influence of the southern slaveholders to break down the industries of the north in their effort to kill paid labor in the interest of slave labor. The speaker paid a glowing eulogy to Henry Clay for his gallant light in the interest of American labor, and after tracing the ups and downs of tariff legisla tion with its corresponding periods of pros-pority and disasters came down to the war of the rebellion. The war gave us a debt which it was necessary to pay. We were thus obliged to raise a large revenue and this gave us protection. Our kind English friends thought we stood in our own light when we attempted to pay our debt, but the truth is we appear to be always standing in their light. Having established our political in dependence and having established our in dustries, the question arises, shall we keep labor at the high standard it enjoys in this country, or shall we level it to the standard of other countries, where the laboring man is not the main factor and actor in the govern-ment. If revenue is to be raised or to be taken off, the matter must be regulated by one of two systems: either a tariff for revenue enly, or one so regulated as to protect home industries. Free trade would reduce us to the

esult in nothing. It would give no satisfac tion to the philanthropist to see the profit of manufacture carried from the pocket of the American manufacturer to that of the English manufacturer. The system of protection is said to be a monopoly, but if it is it is a monopoly of the American laborer over the fereign capitalist. If our country were threat-ened with invasion by a foreign fee would we not rise up as one man to resist it, and are we not rise up as one man to resist it, and are we so foolish as not to put up the peaceful barriers of duties to resist the disastrons invasion which the free traders would invite. The methods of the American constitution should be used in favoring every locality in the country and every individual in the country. The country has but one interest and one destiny. When the issue comes up between the people and their representatives there can be no question as to the manner in which it will be determined.

Mr. Evarts was succeeded by Dexter A. Hawkins, after which a set of stirring and appropriate resolutions was adopted.

WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

D. M. Sabin Elected on the Twenty-Ninth Ballot-No Final Result in Michigan-An Investigation.

SABIN TO SUCCEED WINDOM.

pecial Dispatch. Sr. PAUL, Feb. 1.-Seven ballots were taken to-day for United States senator, the fourth resulting as follows: Windom, 39; Wilson, 32; Dunnell, 1; Cole, 15; Sabin, 33; Hubbard, 9; Berry, 1; Start, 1: Wakefield, 2; Castle, 1; Donnelly, 1; Ward, L. Sabin was elected on the seventh ballot by 81 votes, 69 being necessary to a choice.

The twenty-ninth ballot, by which D. M. Sabin was elected, stood as follows: Sabin 81, Windom 30, Cole 16, Hubbard 9, Wakefield 1. Thirty democrats voted for Sabin, the rest being divided between the other republican candidates. Sabin's republican votes were drawn from all the other candidates. The changes of the democrats to Sabin began on the twenty-seventh ballot, when he gained rapidly. Sabin is a prominent and wealthy manufacturer and state-prison contractor of Stillwater. He has never held an office, except in the legislature. He is 39 years old, and a native of Connecticut. He was a delegate at large from Minnesota to the last national republican convention. He was a supporter of Senator Windom in the state legislature, and at the beginning of the senatorial struggle was a firm adherent of Mr. Windom.

THE BALLOTING IN MICHIGAN. LANSING, MICH., Feb. 1.—There were ex-citing debates in both houses to-day on the question of adopting a resolution for investigating the charges made of undue influence in the matter of voting for senator. The senate amended the house resolution by opening it to investigating all charges from all sources on either side. After a red-hot afternoon debate the house concurred in the senate amendments, which also reduced the committee to seven. Hubbell left for Washington to-day. It is not known here where Ferry is. The democrats and greenbackers had a long conference, with locked doors, to-night. The conference was an excited one. The majority were for standing by Stout, but it is believed a large minority will to-morrow try to do something to break the deadlock. Some Ferry men to-night, at 10 o'clock, are very exultant. Some of the best men in the Ferry ranks loudly swear that if the greenbackers or democrats vote for him to-morrow they will desert

him. Excitement runs high. By Associated Press. DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 1.—The first ballot for United States senator in joint convention of the legislature to-day resulted as follows: Ferry, 49; Palmer, 8; Burrows, 8; Willets, 7; Stout, 50; S. L. Wither, of Grand Rapids, 3; Cutcheon, 2; Lacy, 2, and Hannah, 1. The second and third ballots showed no

aterial change. Adjourned. The resolution passed by the lower house of the legislature yesterday, calling for an investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the pending senatorial contest, was adopted this morning by the senate.

The New Five-Cent Nickel.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.-The first issue of the new five-cent pieces, designed by Superintendent Snowden, was made from the mint to-day. One hundred and two thousand and four hundred pieces, valued at \$5,120, were put into circulation. The new nickels were gerly sought, and for five hours a constant stream of purchasers were at the distributing desk. The supply was exhausted long before the closing hour. The new coin will be struck off at the rate of 5,000 per day. Of the amount distributed to-day, \$1,220, were in \$5 ckages, while the remainder amounting to 60 were in \$50 packages, and were purchased by banks and large retail business

A Terrible Duel With Axes.

DENVER, Feb. 1 .- At Socorro, N. M., yes terday, Sheriff Simpson brought to town a mangled Mexican as a prisoner. He was one of the parties who took part in a terrible duel near this place on the night previous. He and another Mexican had been paying attention to the same girl. It order to settle their claims to the girl, they locked them-selves in a room and went at each other with The man who was brought into town had chopped his rival in a horrible manner, severing his head from his body, while he himself is terribly cut up and cannot live.

A Dishonest Secretary Sentenced. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1 .- Rudolph Guth, spiring to cheat the Firemen's Insurance comsany, of which he was secretary, was this morning sentenced to eleven months, to date from the time of his commitment, which gives him one month yet to serve. The judge said he would have given him a much severer sencence had it not been certified that he was suffering severely from asthma, and would not be able to survive a long term of imprisonment.

A Decision in a Big Suit.

Bosron, Feb. 1 .- Judge W. Allen, of the upreme court of this state, gave a decision to-day in the equity suit of the New England Trust company, et al., vs. Caroline E. Hamblin, et al., declaring the trust void. In this case the respondent's husband deposited in the plaintiff companies some \$25,000 previous to his death, in trust for his minor children to prevent his wife from obtaining payment of \$20,000 in noted which he had given to her for money loaned from her separate estate.

Bijou Heron Married.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- In St. Agnes Roman Catholic church, in this city, to-night Bijon Heron, the actress, was married to Henry John Miller, late of the Union Square Theater They leave to-morrow for Philadelphia to visit the bridegroom's mother.

A Legislative Brute.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 1.-Hon. Otto 8. Weeks, Q. C., a member of the provincial parliament for Guysborough, was arrested to day at the instance of the society for the pre-vention of cruelty on a charge of brutally as-

The City Comptrollership.

HARRISBURG, PA., Feb. 1.-The nomina tion of S. Davis Page to be comptroller of Philadolphia was to-day rejected by the sen-ate after being reported favorably from the position in which we stood before the revolu-tion, and our hundred years of progress would committee.

FURIOUS FLAMES.

Sweeping Away Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Property.

Burning of an Ocean Steamer Pier on the North River Front.

Longshoremen.

astrous Fires.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A few minutes after 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the large pier owned and occupied by the Imman Steamship company, situated on the North river front, one block above Canal street. So rapidly did the flames gain headway that the pier was totally destroyed, and the steam-ship Egypt, which had been temporarily docked alongside the pier, was considerably damaged. The fire was discovered at twelve minutes past 2 o'clock among a pile of cotton that lay in the middle of the pier. Near by was stored a quantity of vitriol, and in an instant the flames had spread to this dangerous material. Carboy after carboy of the fluid exploded in quick succession, scattering the flames in every direction. Hose after hose was stretched from the neighboring hydrants down to the pier and turned on the sweeping flames, but all to no purpose. They gained steadily on the firemen, so that within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire the whole outer end of the pier was

ONE VAST SHEET OF FLAME.

The large open space on West street in front of the pier was soon througed by crowds of excited people, who found it difficult to dodge the showers of flying brands and sparks. As been after been of the steamer's guns were heard the crowd became larger, and the housetops along West and neighboring streets were seen thronged. The glare lighted up the river to the Jersey shore and disclosed scores of tugs rushing up and down the stream in answer to the signals for help which were being displayed by vessels lying at neighbor-ONE VAST SHEET OF FLAME. in answer to the signals for help which were being displayed by vessels lying at neighbor-ing docks. As the Egypt moved slowly out into the stream, with yards and forward bul-warks aflame, the fright among the shipping became general, and for blocks away on either side there were calls for tugs from steamships, sailing craft, and lighters. Scarcely half an hour after the outbreak of the flames the huge shed was

A MASS OF FIRE. A MASS OF FIRE.

The building was filled with goods, all of which were destroyed. One of the watchmen stated that there was stored on the dock a great deal of inflammable material. The wildest excitement prevailed on the neighboring piers, and it was feared that the thousands of casks filled with liquors and goods on the bulkhead opposite the Inman docks would be destroyed. As the burning steamer Egypt was towed out from the dock steamer Egypt was towed out from the dock the fire spread along the deck from bow to stern, and her rigging was enveloped in flames. No attempt was made to quench the flames until she was clear of the wharf. Then the tugs came alongside and streams were directed on the boat, which was still blazing furiously. OVER A HALF MILLIONS LOSS.

Most of the buildings on the pier and their estimated at above a half a million. The steamer Egypt, of the National line, which was lying at the pier, caught free. She was towed out into the stream, and then the flames were extinguished, after she had been greatly damaged. The fire department and results are stream. large covered sheds on the Inman pier nothing remains save a fragment of frame work at the entrance. The pier itself, with all upon it, is burned down to the spiles upon which the structure rested. Along the water's edge the flames played hide and seek amid the wreck and licked up the remnants of the million-dollar bondro. Great throngs of poonillion-dollar bondro. Great throngs of desolution. gypt will be in sailing order in twenty-four hours. About sixty longshoremen were at work on the stream end of the pier unloading the Egypt when the fire broke out. They had a narrow escape.

OTHER DISASTROUS FIRES. OMAHA, NEB., Feb. 1.—A fire at Juniata, esterday, destroyed five business houses, the

sterday, destroyed five busine tal damage amounting to \$20,000. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Feb. L.—Lacy & Downs's fur hat factory at Danbury, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, with its The loss is \$25,000, against which contents. there is \$13,000 insurance. The fire is sup-posed to have been the work of anincendiary. Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—A fire last night in the cracker factory of Leonard, Cook & Co., at No. 108 West Fifth street, and in the bag factory of the Kansas City Bag Manufa turing company adjoining, caused a loss of \$25,000. William Hooker, a fireman, was

struck by a falling wall and scriously injured.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 1.—A fire broke out
this morning at about 3 o'clock in the building known as the old Rock Island woolen
factory, and soon getting beyond control, the structure was burned to the ground. Burwell & Springs recently bought the property, and converted it into a warehouse, in which were stored 100 bales of cotton, a heavy stock of commercial fertilizers, and some groceries, all of which were burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. oss is \$35,000; mostly insured in northern and British companies.

Racing in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. L.-The racing to-day over the Louisiana Jockey club course atwho was a short time ago convicted of con- tracted a moderate attendance, the weather was clear and pleasant, and the track in fine condition. The first race, five-eighths mile, condition. The first race, live-eighths mile, purse \$290, \$50 to second, was won easily by Lucy Johnson, Laraminta second, Billy G. third; time 1:07. In a pool sold on the track Juliet brought \$40, Lucy Johnson \$18, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$12, and the field \$10. Second race, one mile handicap, purse \$290, \$50 to second, was won by Lute Fogle, Wedding to second, Laraminta \$17, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$10, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$10, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$10, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$100, Laraminta \$17, Pline \$100 Lute Fogle \$26, the field \$10. The third rac ne mile over four hurdles, purse \$200, \$50 to econd, was won by Moscow, Turin second, ling Dutchman third; time 1:53?. Pools ld on track, King Dutchman \$50, Turin \$46, Moscow \$10.

The Milwankee Disaster.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1 .- The inquest in the Newhall house disaster has been adjourned till to-morrow. Scheller, who was arrested on suspicion of setting the house on fire, publishes a statement embodying a general denial of having removed billiard balls, ex-plaining the removal of whisky as caused by vant of room in the hotel, and stating that the insurance was not more than the actual value of the stock.

The remains of Gertrude Donahue, wife of John Gilbert Denahue, the actor, were sent to her father's home at Blood's station, N. Y., o-day. The unfortunate husband was unable o accompany them.

The Virginia Readjusters and Bourbons.

PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 1.—At a meeting of the city council this evening the decision of Judge Joseph S. Budd, city attorney, in the matter whether or not the city of Petersburg is indebted to the appointers of the beurbon nocratic council of the twenty-eighth, nuty-ninth, and thirtieth of June last, renemogratic council twenty-ninth, and thirtieth of June last, rendered his decision. It was a polition from the appointees of the said bourbon democratic council who have been declared by the supermeasure of the apparent agenies of the dreadful preme court of appeals of Virginia illegally

elected, and who petition the present council, with a readjuster majority, to pay them for services rendered from July 1 to Dec. 1. The amount required is \$10,000. Judge Build says he is of opinion that the council cannot order

(readjuster) mayor, and be qualified to-night. He was elected mayor last May, but failed to qualify at the proper time. Col. F. H. Archer (bourben.), Jarratt's opponent in the municipal contest last May, who has been discharge-Vast Sheet of Flame—Narrow Escape of the right to the office in the supreme court of appeals of Virginia.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH'S DEBT.

An Ocean Steamer in Danger-Other Dis- A Speaker Trying to Get His Money for

Campaign Services Rendered. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- An action was brought over a year ago in the supreme court here by William D. Murphy against William H. English, the democratic candidate for vice presi-dent in 1880. Mr. Murphy alleged that about Aug. 29, 1880, Mr. English employed him to speak in public and advocate his election to office throughout the state of Indiana. Murphy omeethroughout the state of Indiana. Aurphy was a resident of this state; but he went there, and from Sept. 4 to Oct. 12, that year, made 25 speeches in different parts of the state. He averred that his services were worth \$1,000, but he received only \$100. His expenses were \$280. He brought the suit to recover \$1,180, with interest, from Mr. English. The latter, in his answer, denies that he employed Mr. Murphy. He admitted that Mr. Murphy addressed some meetings in Indiana, but averred that his speeches were poor and unworthy of compensation. Mr. English declared that the plaintiff spoke of his own interest and desire, and that the alleged contract was against the policy of the common law—repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States and saginst public relieve and void. The and against public policy, and void. The plaintiff demurred to the last defense, and the demurrer was heard by Judge Larremore in supreme court. The latter gave a decision to-day, rendering judgment for the plaintiff upon his demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend his answer.

The Cold Wave. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 1.-The blizard of Tuesday has been succeeded by clear, cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 14° below zero Tuesday night; while last 14° below zero Tuesday night; while last night it was 25° below here. Reports from outside points in Dakota and Minnesota show a temperature of from 10° to 30° below zero. At 8i. Vincent, Minn., yesterday the thermometer dropped from 2° below to 30° below zero in six hours. The cold has solidified the snow, making the work of opening the blockaded railways much harder, but trains are beginning to move. To some extent the railways were prepared for a hard winter, so that little suffering for want of fuel and prothat little suffering for want of fuel and pro-visions has been felt, though there may be some yet before the end of February, which s usually a hard mouth here.
OMANA, Feb. 1.—A snowstorm has prevailed

over the entire state to-day. Trains are moving regularly except in the western por-tion.

Thieves in a Church. New York, Feb. L.—The police were notified to-day of a burglary in the Protestant Episcopal church of St. Andrews, at Prince and Thompson streets, that took place last evening. The burglars were interrupted in their work and fled, abandoning their pluntheir work and fled, abandoning their plun-der. They had, however, done great damage. They had ripped up the carpet in the center aisle and cut the valuable oil paintings out of the fraces. The sexton, who visited the church last evening, disturbed the robbers, As he entered the church, a man with a knife between his teeth jumped out of the window. The police were furnished with a description of the wan and are leaking for the thieves. greatly damaged. The fire department and two fire boats worked on the flames. Of the large covered sheds on the luman pier path,

To Prevent Collisions at Sea.

BERLIN, Feb. 1 .- In the Reichstag to-day Herr Sonnermann asked whether in conquence of the disaster to the steamship Cimbria the government proposed to make any international arrangements to prevent collisions at sea. He advocated the introduc-tion of the electric light for that purpose. Herr Scholz, replying, in his capacity as federal commissioner, said the government felt the same sympathy as the nation with the sufferers by the recent disaster, and had also a sense of its responsibility. The gov-ernment could not immediately answer the interpellation, but would keep the subject in view. An official inquiry had been instituted, and until a result is reached the government must reserve its decision.

Attempting to Buy Votes.

PETERSBURG, VA., Feb. L.-Dr. George E. Rives, a prominent physician and an ex-member of the Virginia legislature, was arrested at his home in Prince George county to-day by United States Deputy Marshal Ballard charged with attempting to buy votes at the late election. Rives, who is a pronounced bourbon, was taken before United States Commissioner Pleasants, at Richmond, this afternoon for examination.

The Coronation of the Czar.

LONDON, Feb. 1,-A dispatch, dated at Tilsit to the Exchange Telegraph company, save: The ezar and ezarina will proceed in the middle of April to Moscow, and will be solemnly consecrated at the cathedral of Our Savior by two metropolitan archbishops, as-sisted by about twelve hishops. The date of ation is finally fixed for the twentyeventh of May.

A Silver Wedding Ball.

London, Feb. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: The ball originally organzed to celebrate the silver wedding of the Crown Prince is to be held on the twentleth instant, when the court will be out of mourn-ing. Most of the distinguished guests who e prevented from coming here last week death of Prince Charles will be present at the ball:

A Splendid Donation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- At the meeting of the chamber of commerce to-day it was announced that Mrs. Green, widow of John C. Green, long a member of the chamber, had donated \$57,000 to the body for the benefit of merchanis resident of New York and mem-bers of the chamber who had borne an honerable name but had been unsuccessful in

Starved to Death with Plenty all Around. WILKES-BARRE, PA., Fob. 1 .- A horrible ase of death and destitution in Kingston waship was revealed to-day by the Ladies' Aid society. A man named Leonard and his son were found dead in bed, his wife dying, and two young children in the last stages of starvation. Relief was given. There is con-siderable excitement over the discovery.

The Muce and Sinde Arrest. NEW YORK, Feb. 1 .- In the supreme court hambers to-day Judgo Donohue, on application of counsel for "Jem" Mace and Slade, issued a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, requiring the production of the records of their examination in the police court. This will involve a decision as to the power of the

police to stop boxing matches. Mad Dogs in Vicksburg. Vickshung, Miss., Feb. 1.-Hydrophobia has made its appearance among de h this

THE CAGED CADETS.

such compensation made out of the city treasury. This decision is final.

The council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the council to-day elected T. J. Jarratt, (seedland) or the city treasure.

Common Practices and Punishments at the Naval Academy.

Names of the Insubordinate Cadets-Superintendent Ramsay's Order.

More Resignations - Views of Secretary Chandler on the Subject.

Special Dispatch. ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1 .- The unenviable position in which three dozen Naval academy cadets have been placed in consequence of alleged insubordination and mutinous conduct, with whatever degree of disgrace there may be attached to such a state of affairs, does not eem to forcibly present itself upon the minds f those who are undergoing the punishment. Evidently the imprisoned cadets have been debarred from all privileges that have been heretofore allowed them, including the read-ing of newspapers, periodicals, &c.; but the stolid indifference of these young gentlemen betokens that their situation is not so bad that they cannot find time to state their grievances to a few sympathizing friends and receive comfort and encouragment from their less unfortunate fellow students. There was but little excitement at the academy to-day over the unfortunate occurrence of yesterday, and the routine duties of the cadets progressed as before.

THE CADETS WHO HAVE BEEN CONFINED on the Santee since Tuesday, except those ordered to solitary confinement, attend their studies in common with the other students, but they are not allowed to remain about the academy grounds longer than is necessary to complete their day's studies. The seven cadets who have been placed in solitary confinement for insubordination find their quarters in the "watch room" of the ship, and are to remain there for seven days. An inquiry at the superintendent's office to-day did not elicit further particulars than those already pul-

The authorities speak of the situation as being severe, and seem surprised that such a muss should be made over the affair. One of the officers stated that it was a common occurrence to send cadets on board ship for violating rules and regulations of the academy, and, as an illustration, stated that only a few days ago nine cadets were placed under re-strictions there for petty offenses, among which

SEVERAL WERE SENT FOR DRUNKENNESS. Practicing fraud, such as gouging at examinations, is also a common occurrence at the academy, and a cadet is aboard ship now serving a sentence for this offense. It was argued that if these rules were not enforced the academy would be placed on a level with a degraded school system. All the cadet officers of the battalion except three have resigned their rank in the battalion. They are Cadet Lieut. Com'dr F. L. Chapin, Cadet Lieut. J. B. Jackson, and Cadet Master A. S. Keith. The latter, it is thought, will be promoted to the place vacated by Cadet Lieut. Street, who bears the responsibilty for the late unpleasantness between the cadets and the authorities. Naval Cadet W. J. Baxter, of the first class has already been promoted to cadet petty officer of the first class, to take place next of rank to Cadet Bowman, and other

PROMOTIONS WILL FOLLOW IN A FEW DAYS. Of the cadets charged with insubordination, three are from Maryland, as follows: Patrick H. Philbier, Charles J. Gross of Baltimore, and Eustice S. Glascock. The other cadets who are confined for the same offense are: Spencer S. Wood, New York; W. S. Aldrick, New Jersey; Harry George, Michigan; Robert C. Alexander, Kentucky; C. T. Brady, Kansas; A. P. Agee, Liabama; E. B. Weeks, Oregon; C. W. Lalrymple, Iowa; Robert H. Woods, Virginia; S. D. Greene, Khode Island; John A. Jackson, Florida; George C. Stout, Pennsylvania; W. A. Megrath, Georgia; R. T. Frazier, Tennessee; Robert C. Lerch, Ohio; Harry C. Pettit, Indiana; Sydney Z. Mitchell, Alabama; George M. Von Schrade, Missouri; W. H. Ledbetter, Texas; Alexander B. Legare, South Carolina; Thomas Smith, Alabama; George F. Zinnell, Pennvlvania: William F. Darrah, Rhode Island ; Alexander S. Halstead, Pennsylvania; William C. Herbert, Pennsylvania; Harry A. Field, Virginia; Isaac H. Quimby, New York; Philip J. Ryan, New York; R. W. Barkley, Missouri; Thomas A. Witherspoon, Tennes see; John H. Barnard, New York; Thomas H. Griquilliat, Georgia; T. V. Toney, Illinois; T. S. O'Leary, Massachusetts; W. J. Wilson, Ohio; The following is the order issued by Super-

intendent Ramsay in reference to the affair: LISORDERLY CONDUCT. "On the twenty-ninth instant the superintendent found it necessary to deprive a cadet petty officer of the first class of his cadet rank for disorderly conduct. At the formation of the battalion this cadet was cheered by the battalion of cadets. If this conduct had any

meaning, it meant to convey to the cadet that that all who cheered approved of his disorderly conduct. The superintendent is astonished to find Lieut Street, whose duty it was to put a stop to such insubordinate conduct, joined in and abetted it."

The resignation of Cadet F. R. Colvin, a cadet petty officer of the first class, has been accepted by the superintendent. Cadet Colvin, in resigning his position in

the ranks, stated that he felt himself incompetent to fill a position to which he thinks he may be promoted. In accepting the resignation, the superintendent curtly adds that a cadet who feels himself incompetent to fill any position to which a cadet is eligible while at the academy is also incompetent to fill the position of officer of the navy. There have been no new developments to-day. The superintendent refers to the affair as purely one in which the discipline of the academy was sought to be upheld, and he, too, does not anticipate further trouble.

BEFORE THE DISTURBANCE The positions of the cadet officers in the ranks before the disturbance were as follows: Cadet lieut. commander-F. L. Chapin.

Cadet lieutenants-J. B. Jackson, G. W. Street, . George, J. H. Barnard. Cadet masters-A. P. Agee, T. S. O'Leary, W. J Wilson, A. S. Kelth.
Cadet ensigns—E. W. Dalrymple, T. H. Gignil-

list, R. W. Barkiey, R. C. Alexander, T. V. Tonoy. Cadet petty officers of the first class-T. Witherst oon, C. T. Brady, R. E. Thurston, Weeks, F. R. Colvin, R. H. Woods, W. S. Aldrich, J. M. Elifrott, S. W. Armistend, G. W. Littletinles C. E. Woodruff, W. E. Bowman.

Cadet porty officers of the second class-F. E.

Creary, C. W. Hazeltine, W. R. Shoemakar, H. P. Jones, jr., J. R. Harrell.

It is thought there will be difficulty in supplying these positions, as the lower cadets are disposed not to interfere with their superior rank officers.

By Associated Press.

Annapoles, Mp., Feb. 1.—Matters remain the same at the Naval academy as they closed last night. This morning there were among the usual orders two with lists of those cadets who were charged with mutinous conduct and one other list of those charged with disorderly conduct. Their names could not be obtained. These orders are not allowed to be seen, and it is against orders to speak to a cadet. There was no cheering to-day, that much of the mutiny has been stopped

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S POSITION.

A REPUBLICAN reporter called upon Sec-retary Chandler last evening to learn what action he proposed to do in regard to the out-break on the part of the cadets at Annapolis. The secretary said:

"I have no knowledge of the disturbance other than is derived from the newspapers, The trouble, however, has doubtless arisen from the fact that the boys and their relatives fail to realize that the school is not an ordifail to realize that the school is not an ordi-nary seminary of learning, where the students pay for the education which they receive, but pay for the education which they receive, but is an institution of military discipline, where the boys have their expenses paid by the United States, in order that they may be thoroughly educated and trained to a life of self-denial and self-control and fitted for the restraits and duties of a military profession. If the boys expect the same privileges, liber-ties and easy life which they may have in an ordinary academy, they should resign and let their places be filled by young gentlemen who are willing unreservedly to commit them-selves to the privations and labors of the acad-emy, in order that through its discipline as emy, in order that through its discipline as well as instruction they may become qualified to command the naval vessels of the United

"If the boys do not know that they will be subjected to rigid discipline before they enter the academy, their parents certainly do, and they ought not to send their sons to the acade-my unless they are willing they should be sub-ject to its regulations and to the penalties for the violation of those regulations. Whether the violation of those regulations. Whether the regulations are at present unnecessarily severe is not now a question; but matter for immediate consideration is whether the authority of the superintendent shall be upheld. That I am determined to do unless I am overraled by the President.

"The disturbances and insubordination among the cadets will doubtless subside if the superintendent is allowed to work out a result without interference. But if the cadets are

without interference. But if the cadets are encouraged to persist by their parents and friends, the dismissal of forty or fifty may result. As I have said, so far as the department now understands the difficulties at the academy, it will sustain the superintendent, even to the extent of dismissing the larger part of one of the classes."

Vincent's Defaleation.

New York, Feb. 1.-Fred Wolffe, the banker of this city whose name has been mentioned in the reports of the defalcation of State Treasurer Vincent, of Alabama, emphatically denies that he ever had any loans from Mr. Vincent, or joint transactions in cotton or otherwise with him. Mr. Wolfle to-day sent the following dispatch to the Montgomery Advertiser and the governor of

Alabama:

W. W. SCREWS, EDITOR MONTGOMERY ADVACTISER, MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Reports from Montgomery do me injustice. All orders for cotton, either to buy or sell for account of Mr. Vincent, were given to my office in Montgomery, and from there transmitted here for execution. Margin was deposited there, and my books there, which are open for inspection, will show every transacaction. S. M. Levin, T. L. Gilman, and J. T. Middleton, who have been in charge of my office, will comfirm this and give any additional information. I have never had any joint transaction in cotton or anything else with Mr. Vincent, and never had any money of his on loan in my pensession. Whenever a margin was required he deposited the money in Montgomery, but never remitted any exchange to me direct. I am informed that he has made considerable cotton transactions 'hrough other houses in Montgomery, Any information required by the committee of investigation will be enserfully furnished by my office in Montgomery as well as here.

On several occasions he bought exchange from my bank in Montgomery in his own favor on New York for remittance to banks in New York to pay interest on the state bonds.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 1.—A gentleman of this city says he took breakfast at Nash-ville on Tuesday morning with State Treas-Alabama:

of this city says he took breakfast at Nash-ville on Tuesday morning with State Treasurer Vincent, and the latter said he was going to New York. There have been no de-

clopments here.
The following is a copy of Mr. Wolff's dispatch to the governor of Alabama: NEW YORK, FER. 1.—TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOV, E. A. O'NEAL, MONTGOMENY, ALA.—I desire to correct some inisropresentations regarding Mr. Vincent's transactions though my Montgomery I have never had any transactions with Mr. Vincent, except such as are on the books in my office. No remittances were ever made by him direct to me, nor did I everborrow any money from him, nor have any joint transactions, in cutton or ocherwise, with him.

Mr. T. L. Gilmer, who has charge of my office, is instructed to give you or the committee any information you desire, and my books are open to you and the committee.

The Legislative investigation committee.

The legislative investigation committee will not report on the defalcation before to morrow.

Two Thousand Men Thrown of Work. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A morning paper publishes the following paragraph: "The Union Iron and Steel company has made to Addison L. Griffin a mortgage for \$1,000,000, payable in ten years, with interest at 7 per cent, per annum, subject to a mortgage of \$590,000 to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance company. The company gives as security all of its property of every description."

A. B. Stone, the president of the company. made the following statement: "We may have to suspend, and place the company in the hands of a receiver for the best interests of all." At 6 o'clock this evening the men were informed that the mills would be closed to-morrow. Two thousand men are thrown out of employment, many of them with no money ahead, as they had been on a strike recently. It is probable that a receiver will be applied for to-morrow.

The Fate of Ireland.

LONDON, Feb. 1 .- Mr. Chamberlain, the president of the board of trade, speaking at a anquet at Swansen last evening, said the next session of parliament will be an inter-esting but not an exciting one. Matters re-lating to England and Scotland demanded consideration. He believed the recent measures passed would bring about a settled state of affairs in Ireland. "We could not," Mr. Chamberlain said, "allow ourselves to have a Palond within four hours of our shores. The government have done all they possibly could to legislate for Ireland, they hoped, with suc-cess. If a firm hand is required it must be

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 1.-There is much excitement in and about Warsaw and Leroy over the salt-producing field of that region Hundreds of barrels are daily being manufactured from two wells at Warsaw. Agents of Syracuse, Auburn, and Canadian syndicates ere on the ground to make large purchases of land and to sink wells. Over one thousand barrels of salt have already been shipped from Warsaw to Buffalo, and hundreds of barrels to other points east of here.

A Big Explosion.

Bosron, Feb. 1 .- Early this morning wheel mill No. 4 of the American Powder company's works at Acton, Mass., exploded with a terrible crash, shaking the dwelling-houses for miles around and demolishing the in frame building in which the mill was located as well as damaging other buildings of Cadet petty officers of the second class-F. E. the company. No workmen were killed or Curtis, C. S. Williams, A. M. Beecher, T. H. Leary, I. K. Seymour, C. H. Hayes, H. McNulta, W. Mc-ately rebuilt. The loss is considerable.